

STANDARD PIANOS—
And Piano Dealers.
COULD ANYTHING MORE BE ADDED?
The following is a verbatim copy
of the text of the diploma on

KIMBALL
F. H. A. A. N. N. O. S. S.
F. H. A. A. N. N. O. S. S.
F. H. A. A. N. N. O. S. S.

"This exhibit deserves an award,
for—First—The tone quality, which is
full, round, sympathetic and musical.
Second—The duration and singing
quality of the tone is remarkable.
Third—The scale is even and free
from breaks.
Fourth—The action is first-class in
every respect.
Fifth—The touch is easy, elastic
and prompt in response, admitting
of the most rapid repetition.
Sixth—Materials and construction
give evidence of extreme care in
their selection and workmanship,
and are all of the highest class. The
designs of the cases are of great
artistic excellence and are finished
in the most perfect manner."

In all essential points pre-eminent.

Sole agency for Southern California at

BARTLETT'S MUSIC HOUSE,
103 N. Spring st.

AMUSEMENTS—
With Dates of Events.

NEW OS NGLES THEATRE.
(Under the direction of Al Hayman.)
H. C. WYATT, Manager

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
October 12, 13 and 14, and Saturday
Maline.

The peerless Comedienne, KATIE EM
MOTT, supported by the silver voiced tenor,
ANDREW MACK, in the romantic Irish play
"The Girl of the Year."

—KILLARNEY—
Under the management of Mr. Harry
Williams

The grandest of all Irish dramas. A car-
load of special scenery. Elegant costumes.
Beautiful songs. In the romantic Irish play
"REGULAR PRICES—41, 75c, 50c and 25c.

FIFTH SEASON, 1893-4.
HENRY J. KRAMER'S SCHOOL FOR
—Dancing and Deportment—

NEW CLASSES.
BEGINNERS CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Monday, Oct. 16, 3:30 to 5 p.m.
ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Saturday, October 14, 3:30 to 5 p.m.

INFANTS' CLASS—For children 4 to 7
years old, opens Monday, Oct. 16, 3:30 to 5 p.m.
ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Monday, Oct. 16, 3:30 to 5 p.m.
ADVANCED CLASS—Ladies, misses and
masters, opens Wednesday, Oct. 18, 8 to 9 p.m.
For further particulars apply at the office
310 S. Main st., or at the office
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CHINESE THEATRE—
210 Marchessault st.

Open Every Evening.

Fine Company—25 Actors—Gorgeous New
Costumes.
Imported from China at an expense of
over \$500.

GOOD MUSIC.

AMERICANS WELCOME.

ADMISSION, 35 CENTS.
Performance begins at 7 o'clock.

CARLYLE PETERSEN'S MUSIC SCHOOL.
Y.M.C.A. BUILDING, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Is the headquarters for all of his musical
publications, and also his published li-
brary works. "The Discoverer Country,"
(8th edition), \$1. "Oceanic," a psychical
novel (paper cover, 8th edition), 50c. "Mary
Anne," a novel, (elegant European edition),
\$1.25. "Philip Carey," a romance, (elegant
European edition), \$1.25.
Sent postpaid on receipt of price.

THE SOMMER PIANO,
Which was given the
—HIGHEST AWARD—
At the World's Fair, is sold only by
FISHER & ROYD PIANO CO.,
121 and 123 N. Spring St.

A. PRONOGNAPH PARLORS—
Best place of amusement in the city.
354 S. SPRING STREET.

SPECIALISTS—
Diseases Treated.

DR. WM. DAWSON, MEDICAL ELDER,
treats chronic nervous diseases
by advanced methods; see sworn testi-
monials at office, 9 years' practice in
this city. Office, 348 S. Broadway.

MRS. DR. J. H. SMITH—SPECIALTY
midwifery; ladies cared for during con-
finement, at 77 Bellevue ave., Tel. 118.

DR. B. G. COLLINS, OPHTHALMIC OP-
ththalmian, with the L. A. Optical Institute;
eyes examined free, 16 S. SPRING ST.

DR. DEWITT C. BENNETT HAS
treated successfully special diseases
over 40 years, 115 W. Second st.

ST. PAUL'S HOSPITAL, COR. 16TH
and Hill sts.

LOS ANGELES INDUSTRIAL FAIR.

OCTOBER 10, 17, 18, 19 20 and 21, 1893.

The greatest fair ever held in Southern California.

—\$20,000 IN PURSES AND PREMIUMS—

THE WHOLE DISPLAY AT AGRICULTURAL PARK.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION NO. 6.

L. THORNE, Secretary.

J. C. NEWTON, President.

POINTS OF THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

—IN—
The Times.

TODAY'S BULLETIN—OCTOBER 12, 1893.

(BY TELEGRAPH.) The Senate today

all night—Geary's speech against the

Chinese...The race between the Val-

kyrie and Vigilant not finished—The

Brigands rob a train in Russia—Seven

killed...A vast consolidation of street

railroads in San Francisco...Unem-

ployed men steal another train...The

directors of the World's Fair have a

banquet...Astor's yacht cuts into a

ferocious steamer...Oaklanders tearing up

the Southern Pacific piles...President

Peltoxo of Brazil says he will submit

to the people's will...Conflicts be-

tween posers and outlaws...Bicycle

and cricket records broken...Families

poisoned by water and cornmeal.

NOTABLE LOCAL OCCURRENCES.

Second day's session of the Interna-

tional Irrigation Congress—Able pa-

pers read, and many resolutions pre-

sented...Examination of Henry J.

Stanley before the United States com-

missioner...Letter from library di-

rectors to Auditor Teale...The Supreme

Court reverses the decision in the

Field-Shorb case...Two more Chinese

ordered deported by Judge Ross.

GENERAL.

The new G.A.R. hall at Pasadena to

be formally opened this evening...

The great free-for-all race at Santa

Ana won by W. Wood in straight

heats...Liens fled against the Bear

Valley Irrigation Company...River-

side annoyed by tramps...Serious ac-

cident to the wife of a well-known San

Bernardino physician...Pomona to

have electric lights.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

For Southern California: Fair

weather, cooler Thursday; westerly

winds.

HOTELS—
Resorts and Cafes.

THE HOLLENBECK—
The Largest and Best Hotel in Los

Angeles.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
Liberal Management! Reasonable Rates!

Headquarters for Tourists and Com-

mercial Men.

A. C. HILLOCK & CO., Prop.

HOLLENBECK HOTEL, CALIF.

—The Finest Restaurant in Southern

California. Cakes San Bernardino at

Parties in or out of the city.

—OYSTERS, 50c DOZEN.

J. E. AULL, Prop.

THE SAN MARCOS HOTEL—
On the American and European plan.

The only first-class hotel open all the

year in Santa Barbara.

A large, 3-story brick building; large

and airy rooms; pleasant dining room

and parlor overlooking the mountains.

Santa Barbara possesses the finest

climate on earth all the year.

E. P. DUNN, Prop.

ARROWHEAD HOT SPRINGS—THE

most healthful and beautiful resort in

Southern California; hotel first-class

and comfortable; heated by hot water

GEARY'S PLEA.

To Rid the Coast of
Yellow Slaves,

He Appeals to the South For
Assistance.

Great Applause at the Close of
His Speech.

Repeal Causes Voorhees to Lose
His Head.

Interesting Session of Both Houses—The

Rights of the Majority Discussed

in the Senate—Measures

Called Up.

By Telegraph to The Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(By the

Associated Press.) Some members of

the Senate today believed that a com-

promise is better than the repeal bill

abandonment of the repeal bill would

secured an agreement. The effort, how-

ever, was only tentative, and has so

far failed of results.

One of the Senators engaged in the

attempt said today that the leaders

were not in the mood for agreement

at this time. The only way to bring

about an understanding is to begin

night work, and let the country see

the impossibility of accomplishing re-

peal by that means. He thinks it will

come in his opinion, they soon will, the

impossibility of holding a quorum.

The leaders of the various proposi-

tions expect no final result until it be-

comes evident that a quorum cannot

be kept in the Senate. After that a

compromise is expected, for but few

really believe that a vote on repeal

can be reached.

All day long today there were evi-

dences of preparation for a fight. A

few Senators were in the chamber, but

a glance into the cloakrooms and a peep

into the committee-rooms showed that

many of them were sleeping, and hus-

banding their strength for a siege. The

forces on both sides were divided so as

to take up the defense of their position

in turn. The employees of the Senate

were likewise separated into relays in

attendance of continuous work. The

admission of every Senator has been

carefully revised up to date, and the

sergeant-at-arms has compiled a mass

of interesting information as to the

haunts of the Senators, in order that

those who drift away may be tracked

to their lairs.

In the committee-rooms, couches and

blankets were prepared, and everything

possible was done to make comfortable

the situation in which the Senators

found themselves. As the hour of 6

o'clock approached, at which it was

known the signal guns for the begin-

ning of the contest would be sounded,

the gradual filling-up of the seats on

the floor and in the galleries made it

responsibility for what is to follow must

rest on you, as well as its physical ef-

fects on individual Senators.

Senator Voorhees replied at great

length. "We will see who falls in this

transaction before we are done," said

he, and asked the Senator from Idaho

whether he would fix a day to take a

vote. Mr. Dubois said that there were

distinguished Senators who had not

talked on the subject, and he could

not, nor could anyone else, say when

the debate would probably close.

"I understand the situation per-

fectly," said Senator Voorhees, and

added that this episode in the history

of the Senate would result in reform-

ing the rules. "I believe," said he,

"this body should have rules by which

to conclude discussions and reach a

vote, higher, more reasonable, more

sensible and more decent than the rule

on which we are entering now. The

opponents of this bill will not name

any day for a vote. They will resort

to all manner of devices to prevent ac-

tion being taken at all. Who is to quit?

I would rather be carried from this

desk, feet foremost, and put to sleep

at my home at Terre Haute forever

than to yield the principle that the

majority has a right to govern.

"I stand here for the high principle

of free government known to history.

We started in here some weeks ago

to discuss the repeal of a bad measure

of financial legislation. We have

reached a question of free govern-

ment. We have reached a question of

constitutional government. We have

reached a question of whether or not

we have a government that can admin-

ister itself. Idle, rapid talk takes place

in the papers in the belief that a com-

promise is better than the repeal bill

abandonment of the repeal bill would

secured an agreement. The effort, how-

ever, was only tentative, and has so

far failed of results.

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dences of preparation for a fight. A

few Senators were in the chamber, but

a glance into the cloakrooms and a peep

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many of them were sleeping, and hus-

THE RACE OFF.

No Favoring Gales for
Yachts.

The Valkyrie Better Than Was
Expected.

She Leads the Vigilant For Some
Distance.

Yesterday's Work, However, No
Criterion.

The Nourmahal Runs Down a Ferry-

Boat—Fast Work at Lexington—

Jockey Thorp Has an

Arm Broken.

By Telegraph to The Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—(By the As-

sociated Press.) What gave promise of

being the final race in the international

series for the America's cup turned out

to be no race at all. It was the

fourth contest between the Vigilant

and Valkyrie, and, like the first, was

not finished within the time limit, and

was, therefore, counted out.

Lack of wind caused all the trouble.

Early in the day no breeze was blow-

ing, but, as the hour for the start

approached, the wind died out entirely.

The Regatta Committee could do noth-

ing but wait before it gave the start-

A BIG COMBINATION.

Consolidation of Frisco Street Railways.

A Vast Undertaking Backed by Enormous Capital.

The Southern Pacific Controls the Greater Part.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co. Sell Their Business—Oaklanders Tear Up the Railroad Piles—Methodist Conference—Storm at Astoria.

By Telegraph to the Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The Chronicle says that a big combination of street railways, which has been in progress for some time, has at last been completed with a capital stock of a little over \$18,000,000. Of this the Southern Pacific controls 76 per cent, and the remaining 24 per cent. is divided between the ferries and Cliff House, Omnibus and North Beach and Mission roads.

It is understood that the ferries and Cliff House Road get one-third of this latter amount.

The combination includes the system of street-car lines and controls nearly all the travel of the city. Only six lines remain out of the combination.

The results of the new deal will be a complete system of transfers to every part of the city, a great reduction in running expenses and the number of employees. The new corporation controls nearly all the ferry and park travel in the city.

LEGAL COMPLICATIONS.

Those Southern Pacific Piles Causing Considerable Vexation.

OAKLAND, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) In accordance with the injunction served on yesterday, the city government of Oakland has stopped the work of removing the fence of piles which the Southern Pacific Company had placed about the waterfront.

Early this morning the railroad company caused the work of replacing the removed piles to be commenced. Mayor Pattee made out an affidavit upon which a motion for setting aside the restraining order might be made.

At noon it was reported that while the railroad was driving piles at one end of the line, they were being pulled up at the other.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Bishop Fitzgerald Presides at the Forty-third Session.

FRESNO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The forty-third annual session of the Pacific Methodist Conference convened in this city this morning. Bishop Fitzgerald presiding. L. C. Renfro was elected secretary.

Upon the call of the roll, about eighty ministers and quite a number of laymen responded.

Seventy-seven clerical and twenty lay members were present, and answered the roll call. The presiding elders of various districts made brief statements of the condition of their churches, indicating an increase in the membership.

Transfers were announced as follows: E. H. McWhorter, from North Alabama; H. C. Meredith, from Southwest Missouri; C. E. W. Smith, from Missouri; and J. M. Parker, from the Columbia Conference.

The conference was organized in California in 1852, and now numbers seventy-seven regular preachers, fifty local preachers, and 8000 members, with property valued at \$500,000.

OUT OF EXISTENCE.

Huntington, Hopkins & Co., Preparing to Transfer Their Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Within a few weeks the well-known house of Huntington, Hopkins & Co., wholesale liquor and tobacco, was closed today on an attachment by the Bank of Paris and America. The liabilities are \$35,000, mostly borrowed money.

AN INSPECTOR INJURED.

George Johnson Caught Between Two Cars and Probably Fatally Injured.

SAN JOSE, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) George Johnson, a car inspector, was probably fatally injured in the Southern Pacific yards this afternoon, being caught between the coupling-bars of two cars. He was fearfully bruised and has been removed to the hospital in San Francisco.

BORROWED MONEY.

A Wholesale Liquor House Closed on an Attachment.

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AN INCENDIARY FIRE.

The Old Flores Hotel and a Blacksmith Shop at Fresno Burned.

FRESNO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The old Flores Hotel and Hayes's blacksmith shop were burned at an early hour this morning. Two other buildings were ignited, but the flames were promptly extinguished. The origin of the fire was undoubtedly incendiary, as the hotel was unoccupied, and was the first to burn. The loss is about \$1500, and was partly insured.

TYPHOID FEVER.

Its Origin and Dissemination the Subject of a Paper.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Prof. Sedwick Maud addressed the Public Health Congress today on the origin and dissemination of typhoid fever. Sir Joseph Fayre of the British Army, and a number of other foreigners read interesting papers on various medical topics.

CITIZENS FRIGHTENED.

They Demand Protection Against the Dreaded Dalton Gang.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.), Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) A special from Guthrie says that a committee of citizens from Cushing and Ingalls appeared at the United States Marshal's office this morning and demanded protection for themselves and property, as the Dalton gang had threatened revenge on every citizen who aided the officers at the Ingalls battle a month ago.

LOWER THAN EVER.

A Reduction of Six and a Half Millions in Gold.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The gold reserve continues to decrease, and today it is lower than ever before, standing at \$88,898,000, showing a reduction of over \$5,000,000 since the 1st of the month. The government mint at Philadelphia expects to coin \$15,000,000 gold by December.

THE NET CURRENCY BALANCE STANDS AT \$18,873,729, an increase of nearly \$5,000,000 since the 1st of the month, so the net working balance of the department shows a decrease of but little over \$1,000,000 since October 1. The receipts of the month to date are \$8,700,000, and expenditures \$10,270,000. The total gold in the treasury in coin and bullion on October 1 was \$166,443,707.

THE CAMEL RESULTED.

(Washington Star.) "You're a queer looking animal," said the zebrato to the camel.

"You are very impertinent."

"I don't mean to be. I was only wondering whether you had been a bicyclist, or was naturally round shouldered."

FEARED HER HUSBAND.

A Mother Assists Her Daughter to Wed With Fatal Results.

SAN RAFAEL, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) Mrs. Thomas Flanagan today assisted her eighteen-year-old daughter, Jennie, to marry Frank Hall, against the wishes of her husband, who opposed the marriage. The mother accompanied the bridal couple

as far as Sausalito, and returned to San Rafael on the train.

Flanagan entered the car at the west end, and approached his wife in a threatening manner, with his hand in his hip-pocket. The frightened woman jumped from the moving train, and received injuries which may prove fatal. Flanagan has a bad character, and was under bonds to keep the peace for having previously threatened his family with death.

BLOWING AT ASTORIA.

ASTORIA, Oct. 11.—Since yesterday afternoon, a heavy storm has been raging in this locality and about the mouth of the river, and no small steamers have attempted to leave their moorings all day.

SENTENCED FOR BARGAIN.

HANFORD, Oct. 11.—W. M. O'Donnell was sentenced to the county jail for a term of six months for a violation of the Superior Court of this county on Monday, and was today sentenced by Superior Judge Jacobs to two years in San Quentin.

THE NEW HUB.

Occurrences of One Day at the American Center.

Gov. Norris and Staff Do the Honors For Connecticut—A Banquet by the Directors of the Fair—Various Congresses.

By Telegraph to the Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The weather is still bright and pleasant. The attendance at the fair was again large. This was Connecticut day. Appropriate exercises were held at the Connecticut building, participated in by Gov. Norris and his staff, and the State commissioners.

Tomorrow Italy will celebrate the four hundred and first anniversary of Columbus's discovery of America. It is confidently expected that the attendance this week will aggregate 2,000,000.

The directors of the fair tendered a reception and banquet tonight, as a farewell function to the State and foreign commissioners, and the national commissioners who were unable to attend the reception given by the body last evening. The banquet was held in Music Hall, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion. About four hundred guests were seated at the tables, and the evening was a most successful one.

Adolph Laisegang, one of the leading bandmasters of Chicago, who has been leading the band at the fair, has been dismissed by Chief Wilson, who says that the band is not needed.

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POISON IN A WELL. GEARY'S PLEA.

(Continued from first page.)

were no signs of weakening on either side.

At 3 a.m., a hot altercation arose between Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire and Senator Allen over the cause of agricultural depression in New England.

At 3:45 a.m., Senator Dubois again made the point of no return. On this roll-call, Senator Wolcott appeared in the chamber for the first time during the night, but, with the other free-silver Republicans, he refrained from answering. Fifty-four Senators responded.

HOUSE-REPRESENTATIVE GEARY, of Illinois, presented a resolution for a recess from October 14 to November 1. It was referred to the Committee on Rules. Representative Hunter said he wanted to give members a chance to attend the World's Fair.

Representative Bricker of Wisconsin secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to erect in Statuary Hall a statue of Pere Marquette.

Representative Cummings from the Committee on Naval Affairs presented and passed a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the amount of premiums paid to contractors for the construction of warships, developing speed in excess of requirements, etc.

The bill to remit the penalties on the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius came up, and Representative Sayers of Texas vigorously opposed it, claiming the Vesuvius was worthless for the purposes for which she was built.

Representative Talbot of Maryland read a letter from Secretary Herbert declaring the claim was an "equitable one, and saying the amendment is in Tucker bill, and the amendment is intended to prevent any army or navy officers bringing troops to the polls."

Representative Outwater presented an order for consideration of the McCrea bill from day to day until divided. Without division it was adopted.

Representative McCrea opened the debate. The bill, he said, concerned 100,000 Chinese in this country, and, if passed, would save billions of dollars to the United States.

Representative Geary, who followed, was granted leave to proceed without limit. He began with an indignant denial of the reflections made upon the Pacific Coast people in their war on the Chinese. The Moors were not expelled from the country because they refused to obey the laws of the country in which they resided. The chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee was no more humane than he; no more Christian than he.

"While I don't believe," he said, "that the Chinese are entitled to any new rights, if I believed this bill would give us a settlement of this question, give us an opportunity to regulate their stay here and prevent more from coming, I would support it. I am against it because I believe it only temporizes with the situation. We will offer amendments which we believe would make the bill effective. If they are rejected, we will vote against it."

He went on to speak of the adverse criticism of the bill that bore his name. He spoke of the different religious bodies, all, strange to say, in the same phrasing, demanding the immediate repeal of the Geary law. What right, he asked, has any church to ask Congress to do anything? He had supported the law, and he believed the church and State was sharply drawn in this country. He did not deny the sacred right of petition, but churchmen must petition as individuals, and not invoke the influence of their church. (Applause.)

Ever since 1882, when the United States declared hostility to Chinese, there never was an hour when, by fraud and duplicity, Chinese were not trying at all the borders of the United States to break into this country. China, knowing this, could have stopped the violation of the law, but China never did so. She has never shown sympathy for China. She has never neglected an opportunity to defraud us. The surplus earnings of the Chinese, which they had carried back to China, amounted to the enormous sum of \$500,000,000.

"You wonder," he asked, "why we don't like the Chinese? I tell you, if in any one of your Eastern cities, 100,000 laborers were sapping from your wealth \$50,000 a day in surplus earnings, would you not want to get rid of them? This is an army of leeches, not an army of laborers."

Nearly every given value received," asked Representative Baker of New Hampshire.

Geary said he believed now in protecting the American laborer against the pauper laborer as well as the product of the pauper laborer. (Applause.)

Representative Geary, briefly sketching the lives of some of his foremost men. Hon. C. F. Cronin eloquently presented the efforts, trials and successes of many of the statesmen of Massachusetts, relating several interesting anecdotes and personal reminiscences.

On next Wednesday evening, a discussion on the silver question will occur, Judge A. J. Utley speaking on the double standard and G. H. Stewart, of the Bank of America, representing the single standard.

The "Prescription" builds up, strengthens, and cures. In all the chronic weaknesses and disorders that afflict women, it is guaranteed to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded.

For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay \$50 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

ING OUR INTENT TO ENFORCE THE LAW.

would have been as effective as \$25,000,000. (Applause.)

He denounced the administration for violation of the party faith and party platform, and, although he loved his party, it was his duty to condemn the Democratic officers who betrayed their trust. If they violated the law, they must go down. He had no fault to find with the Treasury Department, but the action of the Attorney-General in defying the law could not be defended. It had made it the duty of Democrats to denounce and condemn him. He called attention to a statement in the morning paper to the effect that the Chinese Minister had accepted the McCrea bill as satisfactory.

"What a spectacle we present," said he, "to the world, to see the Democrats, without securing the consent of foreign ministers, to accept a bill that the Chinese Minister had had a hand in the preparation of the Everett bill, of which the McCrea bill was a modification. He closed with an eloquent plea to the Democratic party to do the Pacific Coast justice.

"Over 95 per cent. of the Chinese," said he, "live west of the Rockies. Not a Democrat at either end of the Capitol is unpledged to the doctrine of local self-government. Give us local self-government. When you from the South came to us battling for white supremacy, we joined with you. Do not let it be said now that the Democratic Congress has struck us down when we, who recognized the justice of your contention, asked you to free us from the accursed Chinese."

(Tremendous applause.) The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE SPOONERS RANCHO.

Little Known Here of Col. Nothman's Connection With the Corporation.

The Associated Press dispatch from San Francisco in yesterday's Times in connection with the corporation in the affairs of the Stearns Rancho Corporation by the manager, Col. R. J. Northman, created a decided sensation among the gentlemen's many friends in this city. Col. Northman could not be out of the city and supposed to be in the North. Little is known of the Stearns Rancho Corporation here, as the main office of the company is at San Francisco, where most of its business is transacted. The intimate associates of Col. Northman all disclaim any knowledge of his affairs in connection with the corporation, but one and all admit the idea that the gentleman will be proven guilty of any wrong-doing. They are anxiously waiting to hear from him and assert that when the entire facts are known Col. Northman will be entirely vindicated.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11.—(By the Associated Press.) The publication of the scandal in connection with the affairs of the Stearns Rancho Corporation has created much talk here. Col. Northman, manager of the company, who is said to be responsible for a shortage of \$125,000, today requested that the report of the investigating committee be sent to him at once, and will leave tomorrow morning for Los Angeles to secure evidence and papers showing that his accounts are all correct.

Northman says he will be able to show that he has done nothing wrong, and attributes the investigation of his management to the company to the enmity of G. B. Colburn. Northman's uncle was one of the original owners of Stearns's ranch and Polhemus and the uncles of Col. Northman, and a friendly feeling has been extended to his nephew. It has been developed that John T. Hoyle, who made the request for investigation, did so at the request of Polhemus.

Important If True.

A report was received from San Pedro yesterday that Deputy Sheriff Anderson of that place claimed to have located the real perpetrator of the Curtin boarding-house outrage, in San Francisco. According to his statement the guilty party is now in San Francisco.

Green Adultery Case.

The case of John L. Green, charged with adultery, was called before Justice Austin, but was continued one week on the statement of the prosecution that two of the people's witnesses had disappeared.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

SPENCE-MILLIGAN—October 11, at the residence of the bride, No. 322 South Spring street, by Rev. R. W. Estlin, Howard, William A. Spence to Ella M. Spence.

TUCKER-VAN HOOK—At Vincent Methodist Episcopal Parsonage, No. 128 East Third street, by Rev. R. W. Estlin, Charles O. Tucker of Los Angeles to Miss Emma Van Hook.

BIRTH RECORD.

PETIT—October 12, to the wife of D. J. Petit, a daughter.

DEATH RECORD.

SCHNEIDER—October 11, 1893, John Schneider, a native of France, aged 75 years 2 months, at his residence, No. 128 East Third street, by Rev. R. W. Estlin, Charles O. Tucker of Los Angeles to Miss Emma Van Hook.

Funeral notice later.

SPECIAL SATURDAY.

One hundred and eighty-five "Egyptian black," fast color, full finish, extra length, 19c, worth 35c. Lockhart's, 419 South Spring.

DANDRUFF is a disease of the scalp. Van Haren's Quinine Hair Tonic cures it.

Opening of the Club's Lectures.

The opening lecture of the Unity Club lecture course took place last evening before an attentive audience.

Hon. Enoch Knight read a paper on the statement of the study sketching the lives of some of his foremost men. Hon. C. F. Cronin eloquently presented the efforts, trials and successes of many of the statesmen of Massachusetts, relating several interesting anecdotes and personal reminiscences.

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For every case of Catarrh which they cannot cure, the proprietors of Dr. Sagar's Catarrh Remedy agree to pay \$50 in cash. You're cured by its mild, soothing, cleansing, and healing properties, or you're paid.

LINERS.

One Cent a Word for Each Insertion.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES OF THE State Loan and Trust Company are in a fire-proof and burglar-proof vault, which is ample in size and brilliantly lighted by electricity; alcoves attached for the private examination of valuables, with writing materials; a young lady in attendance.

THE BOOKS ARE OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION to the ninth series of the Home Investment Building and Loan Association; secure shares and build or buy a home, monthly payments, less than rent. Full information of W. A. BOYNTON, secretary, 115 S. Broadway.

RESCRIPTIONS WILL NOW BE RECEIVED for shares in the Eleventh Annual Series of the Savings Fund and Building Society, which will be made to the secretary, E. H. GRABERT, room 2, New York Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

DR. REBECCA LEE DORSEY, 114 S. Spring st., Summers Block; special attention given to obstetrical cases, and all diseases of women and children; consultation hours, 1 to 5 p.m. Tel. 1227.

DO NOT SUFFER WITH PILES. Mrs. Van's South Herby Pile Cure is country remedy for any and all kinds; \$1 per box. Call on or address Mrs. VAN, 30 E. First st., Los Angeles, Cal.

IF YOU WISH YOUR PIANO WELL tuned and cared for, address W. D. GIBBS, 322 Patton st. No charge for examination, see your piano in time also plans to rent.

PIANOS FOR RENT.

Line of rent pianos in the city. FREDK W. BLANCHARD, 103 N. Spring st., Bartlett's Music House.

A DEAD-TRANCE SPIRIT MEDIUM gives private sittings daily; circles Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday. NES H. FLEASANCE, 117 S. Olive st.

QUEEN OLIVES. CHOW-CHOW, pickles, pearl onions, piccadilly, Eastern style, feet, anchovies, sardines, jellies, preserves, etc. 10c per box. Tel. 1227.

LITTLEBOY'S DRUG STORE—FINEST line of perfumery, manicure and toilet articles. Agents for Cameron's toilet soap, 211 S. FIFTH ST.

LADIES' STRAW AND FELT HATS cleaned, dyed, reshaped and trimmed. THISTON'S, 284 S. Main st., opp. Third.

F. W. KRINGLE, PIANO TUNER, with Fisher, Boyd & Margoly, 121-123 E. Second st.

IRON WORKS—BAKER IRON WORKS, 642-644 Buena Vista st.

WANTED—Situations, Male.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF GOOD address and education, conversant with the English and French languages, double-entry bookkeeper, and experienced salesman, desires a position; give bonds if required. Address A. box 59, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—OCCUPATION BY AN EXP. American, married, 25 years old; speaks and writes Spanish and English; best references. Address A. box 58, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A POSITION BY EXPERIENCED young man as bookkeeper and stenographer; good references; references. Address A. box 62, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTABLE man, willing to work, situation as a position; good references; references. Address A. box 100, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—BY JOHN SWEDER, SITUATION as a coachman; I am willing to make myself useful around place; 6 years' experience; good references. Address A. box 86, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; one who understands the care of horses and driving; good references. Address A. box 87, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY MARRIED man, 30, any kind of steady work; can give best of recommendations for last 5 years. Address A. box 88, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION IN A HOTEL or boarding-house by a first-class meat and pastry cook. Address A. box 82, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A MAN, 35, single, English; garden, milk or attend horse etc. Address A. box 63, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN WHOLESALE grocery, commission or lumber yard. Address A. box 64, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—SOME KIND OF HOTEL work by young colored man. Address A. box 73, TIMES OFFICE.

WANTED—PAPEL TO BE BOUND, PAINTED, and do. ARTHUR VEROORT,

MONEY TO LOAN—
And Money Wanted

(Incorporated.)
Loans money in any amounts on all kinds of collateral security, diamonds, jewelry, watches, merchandise, etc., also on pianos, iron and steel safes and professional libraries, without removal and furniture in lodging-houses, boarding-houses and hotels, without removal; partial payment of money; quick business confidential; private offices for ladies. W. E. DE GROOT, manager, rooms 2, 3 and 4, 114 S. Spring st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY, large or small amounts.
— WIGMORE & O'BRIEN, —

WANTED - MONEY - IF YOU HAVE money to lend, notify us and we will pay you interest and give you security for it, free of charge to you, J. & C. FLOPINOY, real estate and financial agents, 221 W. First st.

I CAN LEND \$500, \$1000, \$3000, \$5000, 9 to 10 per cent. net, on good income property; I want for customers \$10,000, \$20,000 or \$50,000 on good income property at rates of interest. R. W. POINDEXTER, 305 W. Second.

MONEY TO LOAN - \$500, \$1000, \$2000, \$5000, on any kind of property; must be good location; at low prices of interest. I want money for clients in small sums. HENRY J. STANLEY, 242 S. Broadway, New City, N. Y.

WANTED - CAPITALISTS MAY HAVE

of a few good loans on excellent real estate security. In sums of \$1500 to \$25,000. Call for details. JAMES G. A. DOBINSON, 1 Bryson Block, 13 E. 1st St., New York 17.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITY on 30, 60 or 90 days' time. In sums of \$1000 to \$25,000. Call for details. JAMES G. A. DOBINSON & KENNEY CO., 211 W. 1st St.

MONEY TO LEND ON COLLATERALS in large or in small sums; also mortgage of real estate or real estate. Call for details. ALD, attorney-at-law, room 14, Rogers Building.

MONEY LOANED on diamonds, jewelry, pianos, life stocks, carriages, bicycles, all kinds personal property. LEE BROS., 402 S. Spring St.

IF YOU WISH TO LOAN OR BORROW money, call on J. & F. FLORENCE, real estate and financial brokers, 100 W. 1st St.

Broadway, and you will not regret it.
WANTED—WE HAVE A CUSTOMER
 who wants \$500, gift—security, 1
 net; address A. H. COPELAND, 1
 W. Second, st. 12
WANTED—\$5000; WILL PAY 8 PER
 cent net; security 8 times amount
 net; Address A. box 67, TIME
 OFFICE. 12
WANTED—A FEW GOOD CITY LOANS
 of small denominations. SECURITY
 LOAN AND TRUST CO., 223 S. Spring
 st. 12
MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY, COUN-
 try, and also on personal property
 —GEO. S. ROBINSON, 213 W. First st.
\$300 TO LOAN; SECURITY MUST BE
 ALPH. COPELAND, 12
 ADAMS, 113 S. Broadway. 12
WANTED—\$200, 3 YEARS, ON GOOD

income tax liability. Address A. B. 12
OFFICE.

\$1000 to \$2000 to LOAN ON IMPROVE-
city real estate. WM. MEAD, 209 E.
Broadway.

WANTED—\$50 or \$1000: AMPLE SEC-
—good interest. P. box 53, TIME
OFFICE.

WANTED—\$300 ON GILT-EDGE CIT-
—security with \$5,000. S. box 70, TIME
OFFICE.

LIVE STOCK—
Wanted and For Sale.

FOR SALE — PAIR GOOD, GENTLE
—dark bay, 4 years, single
—double harness, at big bargain. W. L.
BAYBRED, 229 W. Second st. 12

FOR SALE — OR EXCHANGING

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN, GENTLE horse, buggy and harness, \$50, owner leaving town, trade value, this week only. Call for details. 122 N. BELMONT.

FOR SALE—FINE, LARGE, SURELY sound, bay, with black points, 14 hands high, young and sound. Apply 214 W. 11th St.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, LARGE bay driving and riding mare, 7 years old, gentle and sound, cheap. Apply 214 W. 11th St.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS: HORSES young and good workers, weighing from 1000 to 1200 lbs.; price \$50 each. Res. 414 W. 11th St.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY a horse, please take ANY

whatsoever, see V. V. COCHRAN, 317
Second st.

FOR SALE—J. E. TALMADGE HAS
new colts and fillies at the O.
STABLE, 248 S. FALMOUTH.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE AND
buggy horse. Address: R. 2, room 102, P.
O. Box 100, New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HORSES AND CARRIAGE
of all kinds bought, sold and exchanged.
411 S. SPRING ST.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP: Three
nearly registered mastiff pups at 1
year old.

FOR SALE—A SMALL BUGGY FOR
fast, sound and getting. Address 123
Broadway.

JUST ARRIVED AT O. K. STABLE, 5
S. Main st., 25 small saddle and driving
horses.

WANTED—A RELIABLE HORSE cheap. 360 S. MARENGO AVE. FA- dena. 1
FOR SALE—YOUNG, GENTLE HORSE weight, about 1250. 904 DENVER AVE. 1
FOR SALE — EXTRA GOOD MILCH cow. 1250 W. NINTH ST. 1
WANTED — FRESH-MILCH COW. A- ply 519 E. FIRST ST. 1

EXCURSIONS—

With Dates of Departure.

TAKE JUDSON'S EXCURSION TO THE
East Via the Denver and Rio Grande
R.R. Leave Los Angeles every Sat-
day in thorough Pullman tourist sleep-
ing cars. Stop at San Francisco, San
to Chicago and Boston, under our pro-
tection. Return to Los Angeles every

comfort and respectability, viewing the picturesque scenery of the Sierra Nevada and Colorado by daylight. JUNE 30th & CO., 212 S. Spring st.

ONE DAY SAVED BY TAKING SAN JOSE
I've personally conducted family excursions through to St. Louis, Chicago & other cities, and I'll save you a day's sleep on the sleeper to Kansas City and Chicago daily. For particulars apply to agents, Southern California Tourist Co., 121 S. Spring st., Los Angeles.

PHILLIPS' EAST-BOUND EXCURSIONS, personally conducted, via Denver and Rio Grande and Rock Island Roads, to Chicago, St. Louis, etc., on Friday, crossing the Sierra Nevada and passing entire scenery on the coast by daylight. Office 138 S. SPRING.

MODELS— And Model-makers.
GOLDMAN & SON, MODELMAKERS,
101 S. Main St., Los Angeles, mo-
and experimental machinery made
order or repaired; inventors w/
strictly confidential.

PATENTS— And Patent Agents.
HAZARD & TOWNSEND—PATEN-
on inventions secured in all coun-
copyrights, trademarks and labels.
ice, room 5, Lowrey Block. Tel.

Willing to Remain.
I would not live always;

But still, if I am not
Too much in the way,
I'd just as lief watch
A few centuries melt
To realize just
How Methuselah felt,
—(Yonkers Gazette)

The large bouquets of flowers, accompanied by an elegantly bound address presented to Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland the delegates of France and Algiers at the World Fair, who sent the same with "respectful homage," will do coming from foreigners. Outside Jumbump circles we do not pay homage to our so-called rulers in this country. We pay our men our respects in a different way.

per K 80 000 000

The Times-Mirror Company,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.
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L. E. MOSHER, Vice-President.
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VOLUME XXIV.

TWELFTH YEAR.

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Guaranteed Net Daily Circulation, September, 12,134 Copies
Exceeding the net circulation of any other two Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.

LOS ANGELES THEATRE—Kilmer.

Our Sugar Industry.

There is no industry that California agriculturists could turn their attention to with the hope of realizing a handsome profit than the cultivation of the sugar beet. In an article, which appeared October 1 in the New York Press, from the pen of Mr. Garrit Smith Glen, is set forth a clear and comprehensive statement of the immense magnitude to which the beet-sugar industry might attain if it were pushed to an extent to produce even the raw sugar which is imported for home consumption. The amount is simply surprising, and shows that there is not the remotest danger of this industry being overdone.

Mr. Glen proves from official statistics that it would be necessary, in order to supply our home consumption, the operation of 400 manufactories, each consuming, upon the average, the product of 3000 acres of beets, or 45,000 tons. The per capita consumption of sugar is increasing very rapidly in this country, and as our population is growing with great rapidity, a very large increase in the importation of raw sugar will follow as a necessity, unless more attention is given to the promotion of the industry in the United States.

From statistics given we glean the fact that in 1892 this country paid foreign producers \$106,000,000 for raw sugar in gold coin, or its equivalent, in addition to the cost of transportation. It is estimated that if consumption increases at its present rate the cost of our annual production will soon exceed \$125,000,000, a sum which far outdistances the value of our exports of wheat for the past ten years, and which is greater than the output of our gold and silver mines for the same length of time.

This annual drain upon our gold supply might easily be stopped if, in the regions favorable to the growth of the sugar beet, our farmers would turn their attention more generally to its cultivation. With her immense fruit interests California is especially interested in the production of cheap sugar. With that she can command the foreign markets, into which her canned fruits have been so extensively introduced, and we are so favorably known.

"But," as says the New York Press, "if the bounty is abolished, and at the same time raw sugar is left upon the free list, our sugar industry will be destroyed. As we imported for the fiscal year 1891, 1,672,523 tons of raw sugar, a reduction of the duty to 2 cents per pound would create an annual tax upon the consumers of \$70,000,000. The Republican policy is to encourage the production of sugar in this country by a bounty of 2 cents per pound until the industry is fairly established and leave sugar upon the free list, but the consumers may have it at the lowest possible price. The so-called Democratic revenue reform policy is to abolish the bounty and restore the duty, thereby levying an annual tax, as stated above, upon the consumers of \$70,000,000. It is for the electors of this country to impress upon Congress at this session the necessity of leaving our present policy as to sugar undisturbed."

With four or five hundred sugar manufactories scattered over the beet-sugar belt we should have a sugar, and all parts of our country. Sugar would then be consumed near the place of its production and the cost of transportation saved to the consumer. The saving in cost of transportation alone would soon repay all we shall pay as bounty for the next ten or twelve years. Can it be possible that Congress will in revising our fiscal policy prevent or disturb the development of this great industry in this country, which, at this moment, is just getting a foothold? To do so would be criminal."

Henry T. Oxnard, who is largely interested in the Chino sugar factory, and is president of the American Beet-sugar Association, has a strong opinion before the Ways and Means Committee of the House in behalf of the retention of the bounty on sugar. Mr. Oxnard argued that, while Congress may arbitrarily repeal its usual enactments, it has no moral right to do so with this statute, because a definite time was fixed for it to operate, and, as if to make that purpose plain, the appropriation to pay the bounty was purposely made continuing or permanent. He claims that the object of fixing a time in this law was to influence and to induce capital to embark in a new and somewhat hazardous agricultural industry, requiring for success large sums of money and great skill, the purpose being to attain the production of a household necessity larger in amount than the tariff policy had theretofore produced, and so cheapen the price and render this country independent of the world for sugar.

In the course of his address, Mr. Oxnard gave some interesting statistics in regard to the sugar industry. He showed that a primary consideration which induced the enactment of the present law was that we were sending abroad for a product that we can as well produce here, from \$100,000,000 to \$115,000,000 of gold annually. We have sent abroad for sugar, in forty years, nearly \$2,500,000,000. This is an exhaustive and an unnecessary drain upon our people for an agricultural article, the raw material for which we have both soil and climate to raise, and it has always been the policy of this

boughs is seen waving, laden with the fruits of their season. It is a sight worth seeing, and to the stranger in our midst it is one of wonder. Yet every year, all through Southern California, the marvel is multiplied, and new orchards are planted, and the whole face of nature changed. Where once were barren sands are now green vineyards, with their ripening fruit, and orchard farms and alfalfa meadows. Plenty everywhere, and unexampled growth and prosperity.

The watchdog of the Los Angeles city treasury, Auditor Teale, is being very generally commended for hanging up the demands of junketing parties of all sorts, whether to inspect heating systems in foreign parts, or to take trips to the World's Fair at the city's expense. The official who stands out against such parties is the people's cash-keeper, and has public sentiment behind him. Even if he be a trifle cautious in the way he does the business, it will be borne with good grace by the people who pay the taxes. No demand should be paid unless it is fully warranted in both law and equity, and the principle of sending officials on pleasure jaunts does not meet, with popular approval. Let the parties who dance pay the piper.

The action of the Parnellites in cutting loose from Gladstone may result in giving their leader, John Redmond, greater power and notoriety, but it is likely to prove a disastrous step for the Irish people. The action will lead to the belief that the Irish are inclined to be both unreasonable and impractical. There is probably no more truth in this statement than in any other generalizations in regard to other nationalities, but it is unfortunately a fact that the less reasonable class of Irishmen too often push themselves to the front in political movements.

As many new and novel features as it is possible to arrange before the opening of the Midwinter Fair should be prepared for it. People at the East who have seen the great Columbian Exposition, and those who have read of it for the past six months, will find in our Midwinter Fair no great inducements to cross the continent for the purpose of visiting it if it is to be a mere repetition on a lesser scale of the exposition at Chicago. To make it a success it must have unique and original features such as will attract public interest and attention.

There is a remarkable unanimity of opinion on part of those who returned from Chicago that there will be an immense immigration to Southern California this winter. The exhibit in our State building, together with the large amount of attractive literature that has been distributed, have directed the attention of thousands of home-seekers to this section. Even if we deduct 90 per cent. from the estimates made by returned Angelenos, there will still be a very large accession in our population within the next six months.

The wool-growers of this State are reaping the benefit of the "change" which was voted for last November in as pronounced a way, perhaps, as any class in the community. Wool has gone down in some localities in this State, from 26 cents, the price obtained last year, to 3½ cents a pound, a price so low that our wool-growers are better off to leave their flocks unshorn. These are Democratic "good times" with a vengeance.

"An admirer of The Times" is informed that the languages spoken in Belgium, are French or Walloon, and Flemish or Dutch. The French or Walloon is the prevailing language in the provinces of Hainault, Liege, Luxembourg and Namur; the Flemish or Dutch in Antwerp, Brabant, the two Flanders and Limbourg. "Valkyrie" is pronounced precisely as spelled; valky-ree, with long y.

This is considered a very hard season for the fruit-growers. Yet we learn that several sales of prunes have been made in the Pomona Valley which netted the growers from \$250 to \$300 an acre, while one grower, who dried his own fruit, cleared nearly \$7000 on fourteen acres. Eastern people will be inclined to smile when we talk about hard times as long as such profits as these are realized.

It is rather early to talk of other exhibitions, but the Spanish vice-consul in Los Angeles calls the attention of The Times to the fact that a universal exhibition is to be held in Madrid, commencing April 1, 1894. Some of our fruit-growers ought to try to attend this fair, and see how Spanish fruits, when seen at their best, compare with those raised in this country, which has a climate so similar with that of Spain.

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

More Lights Wanted.

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) Between Beaudry Avenue and Union Avenue, near Temple street, the electric lights are very bad. At no time during the night do they give a good light over two minutes at a time. Now let the parties who are supposed to look after these lamps give them thorough renovation and give us a better service.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

The suggestion appreciated. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 11, 1893.—(To the Editor of The Times.) I desire through the columns of your valuable paper to acknowledge the suggestion made by Felix Vane in this morning's issue of The Times.

A plan as outlined by your correspondent could no doubt be successfully carried out, and the City Club will give this early consideration. It is a matter of much satisfaction to note that the work undertaken by the meeting for the coming season is being met with so much encouragement and assistance. Suggestions from our people in any manner tending toward enlarging the work this organization can follow are most respectfully solicited and desired.

A Profitable Visit.

(Detroit Tribune.) Miss Dalsey (who spent the whole summer in trying to elevate the simple country people with whom she has boarded.) Goodbye, Mr. Stiles. I hope my visit here hasn't been entirely without good results. I am Farmer Stiles. Sartin, not, sartin not. You've learnt a heap since you first come here, but, by cracky! you was putty nigh the greenest one we ever had on our hands.

AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT.—Katie Emmett appears in her new Irish play "Killarney" at the Los Angeles Theatre this evening. Miss Emmett is young, pretty, vivacious, and has that personal magnetism in her acting that made the late Fritz Emmett so popular with the public. She sings sweetly, dances daintily, and her years of excellent stage experience have made her well nigh perfect in her art. In her new play she appears both as a girl and a boy, and is charming in both characters. The piece contains an abundance of strong, sensational scenes, sparkling comedy, and the interwoven with the main plot, is a pretty love story which makes the whole intensely interesting. The scenic effects are superb, everything used in the production being carried by the company. The company is one of unusual strength, among the names being those of Andrew Mack, Stella Barr and others equally well-known.

OLNEY'S BLUNDER.

The Attorney-General's Embarrassing Mistake.

A Law Dropped From the Revised Statutes Without Authority—Ex-Attorney-General Miller's Error.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) The vigorous manner in which United States District Judge Ross of Los Angeles hauled Atty-Gen. Olney over the coals was done in a way to be easily understood by all. His references were as clear to laymen as well as lawyers, the keenness of the satire would be more thoroughly appreciated.

Atty-Gen. Olney has fallen into an error through a blunder of the printing of the Revised Statutes. By some peculiar mistake section 13 of the act of September 13, 1888, was deemed unconstitutional, and was omitted from the Revised Statutes. Nevertheless, the courts had gone on affirming the validity of that act. The law alluded to is the Morrow act, which Congressman Morrow of this city, now in the United States District Judge, introduced and pushed through Congress. The passage of the Scott law, about the same time, diverted attention from it.

Although the courts went on enforcing section 13, the law was dropped from the Revised Statutes, a singular oversight in such matter. The Attorney-General must have taken an expurgated edition of the statutes for his guide, and made no attempt to inform himself when an attorney-general decided section 13 of the Morrow act unconstitutional.

This piece of official blundering gave Judge Ross a chance to make a wicked slash at ex-Atty-Gen. Miller and President Harrison, for a mistake equally as inexcusable and ridiculous. At the time the Chilean vessel, the Itata, sailed out of San Pedro with arms and munitions for the insurgents who afterwards overthrew Balmaceda, Trumbull, the agent of the insurance company, was arrested in this city and taken to Los Angeles. There he was indicted for violating the law and treaty regulations. He was tried before Judge Ross and acquitted.

It was then that Atty-Gen. Miller made a blunder, which was astounding in quality. He sent a telegram to the Federal District Attorney at Los Angeles, instructing him to report to President Harrison, which the law both positively forbade the trial again of a man once acquitted of a criminal charge, the Attorney-General's action was a blunder.

But Atty-Gen. Miller was so opinionated in the matter that he made a re-trial of the case. The Attorney-General caused a second blunder even more ridiculous than the first. In a message to Congress President Harrison gravely intimated that the Attorney-General had taken an appeal. In fact, the government had taken no appeal, and the case was dropped. It is a pity that the Attorney-General should have run foul of him and got pretty severely punished for his pains. But the most singular feature of this last blunder is that the Attorney-General has been dropped without authority from late editions of the Revised Statutes.

HE READ THE PAPERS.

And So He Found Out That Congress Do What Grove Cleave Say.

(San Francisco News.) Judge Morrow, having been a maker of the country's laws, insists upon a compliance with all the regulations by all men who appear before him to testify as citizens. Recently came before him an ignorant Portuguese who questioned him very closely.

"Who is the President of the United States?"

"Well, I not sure," said the man. "I no read the paper ver moose choose them."

"Well, who do you think is President?"

"Well, I think law, time I hear, it is Cleave say."

"What is the head of the government?"

"Congress," he says. "Well, does the President have anything to do with Congress? Does Congress act on anything he says?"

"Congress do just what Cleave say. Cleave say make law, Congress make law. Cleave say law no good, Oh, Cleave, he bigger."

"I see you have been reading the papers lately, my man," said the judge, who then told the applicant to go and learn more of the government of this country before hoping to become a citizen.

Business on a Boom. (St. Louis Chronicle.) Business is picking up all over the country. The suspended banks are resuming, and factories that closed down are firing up again.

"We are all materially improved from what they were but a few weeks ago, and the future looks bright."

(St. Louis Globe-Democrat.) Nobody has a better chance of making money than a man who is a member of the States and Territories represented here, and upon such final votes, all States and Territories represented by duly accredited delegates shall be entitled to share thirty votes, and the affirmative and negative vote of any State or Territory answering to roll call, shall be announced by the chairman of the various delegations.

"No subject not cognate with the objects for which this congress has been called shall be considered, and no resolution not germane to the general subject of the development of systems of irrigation shall be offered."

"All resolutions offered, which may be deemed relevant to the objects of this congress upon the question of order, the chair shall decide, and upon appeal from the decision of the chair it shall be decided by the congress without debate."

"Your committee further recommends that all resolutions offered to this congress shall be in writing, and shall first be read by the secretary of the congress, and that all motions shall

THE CONGRESS.

Second Day's Session of the Irrigators.

Delayed Delegates Putting in an Appearance.

The Rules and Order of Business Adopted.

Able Papers by F. H. Newell and Col. Irish.

Many Resolutions Presented During the Day—Several Lively Debates—Mr. Bruce's Paper—Programme For Today.

There is now no doubt as to the success of the Irrigation Congress. A large number of additional delegates arrived yesterday, and more will be here today.

The proceedings were marked by the same harmony which have hitherto characterized the actions of the con-



President J. S. Emery of Kansas.

gress. It is true that there was a slight breeze when the question of the cession of the arid lands to the States and Territories cropped up, but it soon subsided. The California delegates have so far shown excellent judgment. Although numerically far ahead of the other States they have abstained from claiming any undue advantage.

A number of interesting resolutions were presented, among which was one recommending the admission of Arizona as a State. The Arizona delegation is working hard in this direction. Mr. Newell, who represents the Interior Department, gave the result of surveys that have been carried on for several years. His conclusion is that there is not with present methods adequate irrigating water for the land to be irrigated. The amount that may be developed by storage reservoirs is, however, an unknown factor.

It is not expected that the question of the arid lands will formally come before the convention until tomorrow or Saturday. When it does there will be an interesting discussion. The friends of government ownership claim that they have the movement for cession beaten already, but to avoid friction will agree to refer the matter to the Executive Committee to report at the next congress.

MORNING SESSION.

Early Morning Proceedings—Mr. Newell's Paper.

The morning session was called to order at 9:15 o'clock by Chairman Emery, and Mr. Pickering of Kansas moved that the names of William E. Smythe, editor of the Irrigation Age, and Richard J. Hinton, editor of the Irrigation, be added to the list of vice-presidents.

Some other delegates than those reported on by the Committee on Credentials having arrived, it was arranged that the committee should have an opportunity to report recommendations for approval of the credentials of the new arrivals.

There was some discussion as to whether the minutes of the previous day's meeting should be read, but it being requested by some of the newly-arrived delegates that they should be, they were read.

RULES AND ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Committee on Rules and Order of Business then presented a report through its chairman, E. R. Moses of Kansas. The report recommended the adoption of the following:

"The sessions of this congress shall be from 9 o'clock in the morning to noon, and from 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon to 6 o'clock, and night sessions shall be held as the exigencies of the proceedings may require."

"All persons reported to this congress by the Committee on Credentials shall be entitled to participate in all the debates and other proceedings of the congress, but the final adoption of any resolution, memorial, or authoritative expression of this congress, shall be by call of the States and Territories represented here, and upon such final votes, all States and Territories represented by duly accredited delegates shall be entitled to share thirty votes, and the affirmative and negative vote of any State or Territory answering to roll call, shall be announced by the chairman of the various delegations."

"No subject not cognate with the objects for which this congress has been called shall be considered, and no resolution not germane to the general subject of the development of systems of irrigation shall be offered."

"All resolutions offered, which may be deemed relevant to the objects of this congress upon the question of order, the chair shall decide, and upon appeal from the decision of the chair it shall be decided by the congress without debate."

"Your committee further recommends that all resolutions offered to this congress shall be in writing, and shall first be read by the secretary of the congress, and that all motions shall

be submitted in writing, upon demand of the chairman.

(The balance of the report adopts the programme as prepared by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and as already published.)

The chairman announced that Maj. J. W. Powell had sent word that he would be unable to speak this morning, as scheduled, and accordingly a change was made in the programme, so that Maj. Powell could speak at the session this afternoon, and the paper by Charles W. Irish, scheduled to be read at that time, could be read at this time instead.

Mr. Pickering of Kansas then moved the adoption of the report presented by the Committee on Rules and Order of Business.

Dr. Blower of the California delegation moved that the report be so amended that resolutions might be modified so as to conform with the vote of all the delegates in attendance.

LIVELY DEBATE.

This raised a lively debate. Three or four of the California representatives objected strenuously to any such course. They said that because the California delegation by force of superior numbers could vote down the other delegates they ought not to take advantage of such opportunity to do an injustice to those from far places who, because coming from far away could not come in so large numbers.

Col. Irish explained the position of Dr. Blower, saying that he felt that by certain changes the government might, by turning away or diverting water from its natural courses, destroy twenty-five per cent. of the crops of the State.

Mr. Smythe of Utah favored a course which should not be to precipitate.

William Penn Rogers of Southern California said that he believed this State was about as liberal as any. Because this State was so much interested, however, and had sent so many delegates it should not be punished by giving it only a unit of representation.

Col. Irish argued the unit rule was a good one, and that the California delegation should have the same representation.

A vote being taken on the amendment it was lost by a storm of nays, and the report of the committee was adopted by a like number of yeas.

A letter from A. E. Bredell of the Arizona Press, in which was read by the secretary. It asked an opportunity to photograph the delegates for the illustrated papers.

Mr. Pickering of Kansas moved that the congress proceed to receive resolutions. Adopted.

A number of resolutions were then presented.

The secretary of the Committee on Credentials then read a list of recently arrived delegates.

MR. NEWELL'S PAPER.

Count Comodinsky was then called to the chair and F. H. Newell, representing the Interior Department, who had been announced to speak on "Irrigation Investigations by the Interior Department," was then introduced.

He said in part:

"The statement of the results obtained by the various bureaus is perhaps not as optimistic as might be desired. We do not like to hear of difficulties as well as of success. As yet we have not reached the summit. The geological survey has divided itself into two branches, one to make maps of the country, and the other to show the geological formations. The former of these is perhaps the more interesting, showing as it does the various contour lines, the elevations at different locations and other interesting details. By a careful study of these maps we may become acquainted with the discharge of the rivers and the places where water may be stored advantageously. Many of the supposed good reservoir sites are, on careful investigation, found to be not properly situated for storage. The difficulty in the way in many places is that settlers have located on the valleys of these places, and as a result the land has been irrigated and thus rendered impracticable for the purposes of dam sites."

"The hydrographic work, that of measuring the flow of rivers and comparing such measurements with day by day is an interesting part of the work."

"The speaker here showed three different kinds of maps, one showing the velocity of streams. One of these had the recording arrangement while the others were connected with an electric battery, the record being of the changes and openings of the current caused by each revolution of the small wheel fixed somewhat like the screw propeller on a steamboat."

"Surveys of various parts of the country have been made in different ways. In some places they have been made by view and in others by the feasibility of diverting rivers from their present channels, while in others for the purpose of learning as to the practicability of storing water for irrigation purposes."

"From the knowledge gained from the answers to questions asked by enumerators when taking the national census a statement was made in which was compiled with especial reference to irrigation and from this additional information with reference to this subject has been tabulated for the especial benefit of the irrigators."

"In some States it has been found that farmers were willing to take their lands out of cultivation and leave them on the summer rains. If such rains did not come, then they could use the crop for forage. In many places it has been found that men have attempted to irrigate too large tracts of land, and as a result have been unable to raise as large crops as they might, as they themselves have been hindered."

"As for large or extensive storage of waters outside of California it has been found in many places impracticable. It is easy, as has been seen by the rush at Oklahoma, to get men who want large pieces of land, but to get the men who will buy small tracts of irrigated land, although the mors difficult, is the more desirable."

Don Jose Ramon de Ibarrolo of Mexico then asked to preside during the reading of the next paper. He thanked the congress for the honor conferred upon the government of Mexico. He said that this work of irrigation as considered by the congress was directly in line with the policy of the government of Mexico.

COL. IRISH'S PAPER.

Col. J. P. Irish then took the platform and announced that he now appeared in behalf of the Secretary of

Agriculture. The tilling of the soil, the speaker said, was of fundamental importance to the government.

The Lord did not plant a lawyer in the east of Eden. He did not plant a brewer in the east of Eden. (Applause.) He did not even plant a pulpit and preacher there. He planted a gardener. (Applause.)

Col. Irish then read the paper, written by Charles W. Irish, chief of the division of irrigation, department of Agriculture, which contained the following:

"A study of the laws already enacted for the relief of the arid regions shows that as yet sympathy or concern of action is small. There are no commercial bond bringing them together. For want of uniformity of laws concerning the claiming and use of water, the courts have been led into interminable complications. These have cost the people large sums, and will continue to be a severe tax upon their industry, unless more uniform laws be secured. One great principle must be established: that the title to the water shall be as secure as the title to the land it irrigates. There should be no State ownership of water, more than that the title to surface water should be in the land. The land should be merged with the title to the land itself, and the two should become inseparable. The water should be free from taxation. The law should also fix the minimum amount of water to be allotted to each piece of land. Investigations of all conditions in irrigation districts show that the water should be sufficient in size to carry one cubic foot of water per second for each fifty-six acres to be irrigated, or three cubic feet per second for each one hundred acres. This average is so thoroughly proven that, in my opinion, it is not safe to vary from it."

"Another point is the measurement of water. Of existing contrivances there is none that accurately measures flowing water. I do not think one can be constructed that will be exact. It can be done with reasonable accuracy, and the law should set the matter at rest by insisting upon a uniform method

of measurement. It should adopt the simplest intention that will be comprehended. It should be as easily comprehended."

"The amount of water needed by a man or set of men for irrigation is not a matter of opinion. It is a matter of fact. Those who make daily use of it, the engineers, should be the ones to judge of this quantity, but this is a mistake, for the engineer goes to his formulae, not to his original intention."

"It is his duty to measure as closely as he can the actual quantity being used, but it is not his province to say how much should be used in any given case. It is a matter of life experience that cannot be reduced to rules or formulae. These matters, therefore, should be left to the judgment of the farmers themselves. These needed laws for regulating important features of the water supply can only be made when the people interested get together."

"Another feature is the average results obtained in arid regions in line of cost. Immense sums have been expended in constructing dams, and the impression has gone out that it is useless to attempt to attack the arid regions unless one has millions to expend in water storage. No writer has seemed called upon to show that the great mass of water that has been done has been by single-handed effort. The most prosperous communities of irrigation farmers began almost without money."

"The wilderness gave place to prosperity through irrigation, and now supports a population of 300,000 people. It is plain, from the examples before us, that we do not need Congressional aid. But we do need an intimate knowledge of what has been done, which will show that the record is not so bad as it is made out. Intelligent direction, is not far from the cost to the settlers of their lands in the Mississippi Valley, which was about 10 per acre. When this fact becomes generally known, the rush of emigrants to the arid regions will be similar to that to the Dakotas, and later to the Cherokee Strip."

"Under existing laws colonies cannot acquire the right to enter upon government lands, but they can enter upon these lands as he could in the Eastern sections, where wood and water and grazing land were abundant. In the arid regions, from one to three years must elapse before the land will support the settler, rendering it impossible for settlers to conform to the law, and thus rendering continued occupation. Modifications of the laws are needed to conform to these conditions."

"The various State organizations of farmers have been successful in adopting measures for prompt settlement and occupation of lands in the arid regions. They have also led to the discovery of the best methods of tilling the infertile soils and of overcoming the insect pests. What the Eastern farmers have accomplished, the same organization can be repeated in the West, and by them a systematic knowledge of irrigation can be acquired."

"It is about time that State irrigation conventions, which should speak authoritatively upon the topics involved, thus furnishing the government with needed and authentic information, upon which intelligent legislation may be founded."

After the reading of this paper had been completed, the speaker read a recess until afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Considerable Business Disposed of—Papers Read—Invitations Accepted.

The afternoon session was convened shortly before 2 o'clock, and in the absence of Chairman Emery J. R. MacDonald of the California delegation presided temporarily.

The secretary announced that a telegram had been received, stating a rush at Oklahoma to get men who want large pieces of land, but to get the men who will buy small tracts of irrigated land, although the mors difficult, is the more desirable."

Don Jose Ramon de Ibarrolo of Mexico then asked to preside during the reading of the next paper. He thanked the congress for the honor conferred upon the government of Mexico. He said that this work of irrigation as considered by the congress was directly in line with the policy of the government of Mexico.

COL. IRISH'S P

cause warfare between neighbors. As to the apparent lack of sympathy from the people of the East it should be remembered that the possession of the East was as nothing in comparison with the possibilities of the development of the arid lands of the West.

The speaker then proceeded to read a paper which was substantially as follows:

"California is today recognized as the garden of the world, and Southern California is that portion of the garden devoted most exclusively to fruits, producing as it does the varieties found in temperate and semi-tropic zones. The apple is produced to perfection, while the orange and lemon here grown are unsurpassed by those of any other land.

"The muscat grape produces a raisin the peer of any. Originally California was a grazing country, sheep, cattle and horses. In a natural state it was desert, except along the streams. These furnished but a limited feed. In wet seasons there was an abundance of alfalfa and other native forage plants upon which the herds flourished. But in dry seasons they perished. To supplement the supply of natural food with grain grown upon the plains was hazardous and uncertain. Civilization and progress suffered under these uncertainties. Until irrigation began Southern California made no headway.

"A few decades ago the Yankee got a foothold here, and he proceeded to investigate things. He saw that fruit-growing could be made successful, but that irrigation was a necessary condition precedent. Gradually the streams were diverted to the fields, and the results that followed are well known. A market was created for the fruits, railroads were built and the outside demand grew faster than our trees and vines.

"Prices were good and people made money. Natural streams were soon exhausted, and new supplies were sought. Lands without water were worthless. Artesian wells were sunk, but this supply was chiefly for haylands, which needed water less than the higher mesas. Next the underflow of the canyons was utilized. Still more water was needed, and fabulous prices were paid for it. Economy of the supply was next resorted to, and cement ditches were constructed.

"Despite the expense of preserving the water it was a profitable economy. Fruit-growing was the basis of prosperity. Riverside is the acknowledged representative orange-producing locality. Its crop is equal in quality and quantity to that of any equal area in the United States, if not of the world. Yet twenty years ago Riverside was a desert. Before reclamation the lands were assessed at 75 cents per acre. Today they range from \$1000 to \$1500 per acre."

"The development of the agricultural resources of Riverside and adjacent territory, by means of the diverting of streams of water for irrigation purposes, was here further traced by the speaker. The similar improvement about Redlands and Ontario were also touched upon.

"The Sweetwater dam, near San Diego, was described, and the wonderful fruit production of Southern California were alluded to.

"In speaking of what is known as the doctrine of sprinkling had given way to that of immersion.

"The advantage of owning land which could be watered at will was argued as ahead of that of owning the land which has to depend upon rainfall for moisture. The owner of the latter-mentioned kind of land might pity the owner of the former, but, really, he himself is the one deserving of pity.

"Hearty applause was accorded the delivery of this paper.

"Chairman Emery had now come in, and he took the chair. He apologized for his late arrival, saying that he had been captured by the Russian representatives and taken to the country residence of one of them. He then

asked Alexander Bruce, the representative from New South Wales, to take the chair.

MR. GREGORY'S PAPER.
Hon. J. W. Gregory of Gard City, Kan., was introduced as the one who would speak on the "Significance of Irrigation With Respect to the Great Plain Region of the United States."

Mr. Gregory's paper was a comprehensive one, and was devoted to the most part, to the region embraced by the State of Kansas and adjacent States northward and southward. He said that the situation with reference to irrigation was much different there from what it was here. A man might travel for hundreds of miles without encountering physical obstacles. The almost entire absence of trees permitted the wind to sweep over the ground with terrible force. In summer it was sometimes the case when there was no rain for long periods, that the prairie fires would extend over immense tracts of ground. It was for this reason that trees enabled to be seen, except on an occasional island, or similarly-protected locality.

There were more favorable things than this, however, about the country that region. In winter the air was cold and bracing, while in summer the heat was much more bearable than in the humid portions of the East. At present the region, in many of its parts, was not an ideal one for settlers, for the reason that they were obliged to live at considerable distances apart. This, it was hoped, would be changed for the better upon the introduction and maintenance of good irrigation systems.

For families to live at wide distances apart was not well for the prosperity of the locality, and if by some means the country could be more thickly settled, as well as permanently settled, then so much the better for all concerned.

Living at long distances from human habitation, and enabled to raise but a limited variety of crops, the life of the settler must, in some respects, be one of hardship. When an unusually dry season was continued for an unusually long time, the settler must submit to many deprivations.

In some parts the settlers had acquired the land, and rather than give it up, they would cultivate it and take their chances on the rains.

The speaker's description was not, without a gloomy one, notwithstanding some of the necessarily unpleasant features portrayed. He said that these very lands were, in his opinion, capable of being made a veritable Eden. There was a sufficient amount of rainfall if it could only be applied in the proper manner.

In closing he said he predicted that the boy was born, and running up and down the streets, who would see

the region from here to the 97th meridian bloom and blossom like the rose. Prolonged applause was accorded the rendering of Mr. Gregory's paper, and Alexander Bruce, the representative from New South Wales, was then introduced. He said:

MR. BRUCE'S PAPER.
"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Congress: At the request of your chairman, I shall say a few words as to the country that I come from, and that I represent here among you today.

"With respect to New South Wales, I may tell you what I presume most of you already know, that it is a part of Australia. Australia is in extent about the same size as the United States of America, and it is not of the same character with respect to soil as the United States, as it is, to a great extent, an arid country.

"New South Wales lies between latitudes 31 and 35 deg. On the coast, we have a rainfall of about fifty inches annually, and the range of the mountains about forty inches of rain, and as we go toward the west, the climate becomes drier. The mean annual temperature at Sydney is about the center of the colony is in winter 52 deg. and in summer 72 deg.

"The size of New South Wales is, I think, about seven hundred and thirty miles, and from north to south about six hundred miles, making a total area of about two hundred million acres of the population of Australia is about four million, and of New South Wales about one million two hundred thousand. On the coast, we grow sugar cane, and carry on quite a business in dairying, exporting a great deal of butter to England.

"On the main coast range, we raise sheep. We are principally a pastoral people. We have 40,000,000 sheep, and our clip for 1891 was valued at \$95,000,000. We have now commenced to export wool, and the clip is about 1,000,000 bales, amounting between three and four millions of sheep annually. Our cattle number about two millions, and we have between three and four hundred thousand horses.

"Our crops are, as I said, corn and sugar on the coast. On the west we grow wheat, but not enough for our own consumption. We also produce some wine, but we have not had the experience necessary to produce a first-class article. We made a very small showing in these two articles, wheat and wine, at the World's Fair, as those of you who have been there will know. Our principal exports, our average yield of wheat is about thirty bushels, weighing sixty eight pounds ten ounces per bushel, and our corn has averaged thirty bushels to the acre.

"I suppose you know that we are also a great mineral country. We have about \$38,000,000 of gold, I think we have the most profitable gold mine in the world at the present time—Brookton Hill—which has paid about \$3,000,000 in dividends. We are also rich in coal, and have 22,000 square miles of coal fields. We will never be a great agricultural country. We hope to be, as we are now, a pastoral people, and we intend to develop that industry, and that of dairying, and that of fruit-growing. But we can't develop without irrigation, and we have done little or nothing in that line. But we have made a start; the government has appointed me to come here, and we have been surveying the country to see what can be done in the way of irrigation.

"If I had been given a little more time, I could have prepared a more interesting article on my country for you. I am very much obliged to you for hearing me thus far, and I take this opportunity of thanking the gentlemen in charge of this congress for the kind way I have been received, and for the opportunities I have had for obtaining information regarding the subject of irrigation, which the colonies so much require." (Applause.)

MR. GREGORY'S PAPER.
Mr. McKoon of San Diego rose at this time, and said he understood that there was a Committee on Excursions. He hoped that such of the delegates as could, would visit the Sweetwater dam and other objects of interest about the city. He moved that the chair appoint a committee of three to act in conjunction with the present Committee on Excursions.

This motion was carried, and the chair named Mr. McKoon of San Diego, Mr. Jarvis of Riverside, and Mr. Kellogg of Anaheim, as members of such committee.

The secretary read a telegram from Perris, inviting the delegates to visit that place and witness the practical workings of irrigation law.

Another invitation was also received from the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, asking the delegates to attend services at that place Sunday evening.

Mr. McKoon of the California delegation extended an invitation to a party to consist of one member of each delegation, to go to Perris. He said that if so, he would have a train ready for them early this morning.

Another California gentleman asked that the train be extended to Moreno and Alessandro. Carriages would be in waiting to take them from the railway if they would go.

J. M. Lee of Nebraska said that he had not intended to remain long in town, but he had found it cheaper to live here (laughter), and he had decided to stay for a longer time, and therefore like to accept the invitation. After further discussion the invitation was accepted. (It was afterward decided not to go today, as will be seen later on.)

CALIFORNIA IRRIGATION LAWS.
The chairman then introduced B. A. C. Stephens of California, who spoke on the Status of the Irrigation Law of California.

The speaker first traced the development of the laws of riparian rights. He argued that the right should be given to take the water of a river for irrigation purposes rather than land owners be compelled to permit the water to flow in its natural course until it goes into the ocean or sinks into the sand. He also brought out the fact that some of the laws now governing riparian rights were enacted by early Legislatures of this State before the importance or the true bearing of the question could be understood. This was because of the fact that the early laws were enacted here for the purpose of mining rather than for agriculture. They came here from the humid regions of the East and, having been here but a short time when such laws were enacted, they of course could not understand the real justice of the situation.

COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION.
Mr. Stephens' remarks were applauded, after which Mr. Alexander of California moved to appoint a committee on legislation, one member from each delegation.

This motion met with opposition, and Gov. Cooper of Arizona moved as a substitute that the delegate who had just made the motion be requested to prepare a resolution embodying his motion and present the same to the committee on Resolutions. Adopted.

THE PERRIS EXCURSION.
One of the delegates suggested at this time, that since the Russian representative was scheduled to address the congress today, it would be better to postpone the excursion to Perris till a later date. On motion it was therefore decided to go tomorrow.

D. E. Smith of the California delegation moved that the congress accept

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A TRIO OF CHINESE.

One Will Stay and Two Ordered Deported.

Judge Ross Decides Three Cases Which Have Been Under Consideration For Several Days—One Native and Two Laborers.

Although the United States District courtroom presented a very barren appearance yesterday, yet three very weighty deportation decisions were rendered by Judge Ross. The cases of King Ling of Riverside, Mock Chuck of San Bernardino and Charley Fawn of Los Angeles, which have been under advisement, were finally disposed of by the court. King Ling, it will be remembered, was the Chinaman who was arrested among the first batch of ten from Riverside. He wore American tailor-made clothes, and followed American fashions, even to the cut of his hair. He claimed to have been born in San Francisco, but, for various reasons, was not able to produce sufficient proof of this fact at his trial. He told a straight story, however, and his case was submitted. Judge Ross yesterday decided that King Ling did not come under the provisions of the Geary act, and thus virtually gave the young heathen a clean bill of health as a native-born, resident of the United States. King Ling is now again at large.

Mock Chuck of San Bernardino is a restaurant proprietor. He claimed that he was also the lessee of a lodging house, and that he had an interest in some store or other in this city. He was given a fair trial, but the preponderance of the evidence was against him. It was shown that the interest in the store in this city claimed by Mock Chuck consisted of nothing more than the privilege to sell Chinese lottery tickets. Chuck evidently alternated between San Bernardino and Los Angeles, and while here made expenses by selling lottery tickets and playing cards. Judge Ross, after careful consideration of his case, yesterday decided that Mock Chuck was no bona fide merchant, and ordered him deported.

Charley Fawn of this city is another celestial who essayed to prove himself a merchant. In his case, also, it was shown that fan-tah and lottery tickets formed his principal occupation, yet some goods evidence given in support of the merchant theory. This case was also submitted, and yesterday Judge Ross decided that Charley Fawn should be deported.

Nothing new of a local nature was developed yesterday in the Charley Ah Him case. The notorious highlander is now, no doubt, confined in the Alameda jail awaiting the action on his appeal to the United States Supreme Court. His followers, who had been all worked up by his hurried departure for the North, were more at ease yesterday at the time passed, and no bad news was heard from the detective who had been sent to keep watch over the traveling chief.

THEIR PET AVERSIONS.
An English magazine the other day asked women to tell what they considered their pet aversion. Here are some of the answers received: "The endless discussion of the Irish question."

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disingenuous for you to say that you return the demand without your approval, and that you do not believe it is a legal demand, seeing that your approval was not asked for in the second instance, and with the matter of your 'beliefs' the board has nothing to do.

"The law has not given you any power to dictate to this board. You are authorized to state your objections, and the board is equally authorized to overrule them as it sees fit. It has done so in this case, and it therefore, reinforce the demand herein, and beg you will number and record it, or say that you will not do so. This action is made mandatory upon you by the charter, and has no connection with your approval or non-approval, or with your 'beliefs' upon this or any other question.

"The law provides a method by which the acts of this board may be passed upon, if any one is desirous of testing the legality of this expenditure, which was fully discussed before it was incurred and unanimously agreed upon as in the best interest of, and for the purpose of maintaining the library at the highest possible state of efficiency. We think the public will be more inclined to accept the judgment of five business men, who have made a study of the library question, than the hasty and ill-digested conclusions of an official whose unaccountable desire is for newspaper notoriety. Yours respectfully,

(Signed) "G. A. DOBSONSON."
Mr. Teale says that he will not audit the demand until compelled to do so by the courts. He insists that it is not made out properly. In the first place, that it is not itemized, and, furthermore, in his opinion, it is not a legal demand. He says he has taken legal advice, and is determined to set aside their pet aversion. Here are some of the answers received: "The endless discussion of the Irish question."

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CORONADO

Has without doubt the most regular climate in the world. There, life is a continuous pleasure.

THE HOTEL DEL CORONADO America's famous seaside resort.

Is the ideal place for the tourist in search of health, pleasure or comfort. Modern in every detail with the most charming environments.

Coronado Agency, 129 N. Spring, Los Angeles.

We Have Only a Few More

Folding Beds.

Left to be disposed of by order of consignee.

Matlock & Reed,

Real Estate and General Auctioneers

426-428 S. Spring-st.

The Southern Storm Sufferers.

An appeal has been issued by the New Orleans Board of Trade for articles of wearing apparel for the sufferers by the late floods. The Wells-Pargo Express Company has kindly agreed to transport a large case of necessary clothing, etc., free of charge, to New Orleans, and Mrs. M. S. Johnston, No. 31 South Broadway, this city, has volunteered to superintend the packing and shipping. The homeless sufferers are in urgent need of bodily covering to keep out the cold, and any articles of cast-off clothing will be joyfully received by them in the present emergency. Parties sending such articles to Mrs. Johnston at the above address may rest assured that no time will be lost in forwarding the clothing to the needy ones.

J. M. HALE & CO.

107 and 109 North Spring St.

Friday and Saturday.

2 BIG DAYS IN

OUR LINEN DEPARTMENT!

We have received an elegant line of Table Damask, Napkins, Towels, Crash, Etc., bought way under the cost of production, from an importer who needed the cash very badly, and we are going to place on sale some of the greatest bargains ever offered in this line. Every housekeeper should attend our Special Linen Sale on Friday and Saturday, it will mean a great saving for you. Values offered that cannot be duplicated.

54-inch all-linen Table Damask, bleached, a very good quality, good width and a special value, worth 50c.

On sale at 40c per yard.

54-inch extra quality Satin Damask Table Linen, new patterns, warranted all linen and good value at 85c.

On sale at 50c per yard.

62-inch extra fine quality Satin Damask Table Linen, extra width, all linen, new patterns, worth 75c.

On sale at 60c per yard.

10 pieces Unbleached Table Linen, good quality, 58 inches wide, guaranteed pure linen, and good value at 60c.

On sale at 45c per yard.

10 pieces 60-inch Unbleached Table Linen, new designs, all linen, good weight, regular value 65c.

On sale at 50c per yard.

5 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, 58 inches wide, oil boiled and guaranteed fast colors, regular value 80c.

On sale at 50c per yard.

5 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, guaranteed fast color, 58 inches wide, worth 85c.

On sale at 65c per yard.

5 pieces Turkey Red Table Damask, extra fine quality, 62 inches wide, color guaranteed fast, worth \$1.

On sale at 75c per yard.

Extra quality all red Table damask, 60 inches wide, color guaranteed, regular value \$1.

On sale at 75c per yard.

Napkins! Napkins! Napkins!

We are going to place on sale one of the finest lines of all-linen Napkins at very low prices, some very special values.

50 doz. 5-8 Napkins, good quality, all linen, at 90c per doz.

50 doz. 5-8 Napkins, fine quality, all linen, at \$1 per doz.

50 doz. 5-8 Napkins, extra quality, all linen, at \$1.50 per doz.

30 doz. 3-4 Napkins, new patterns, all linen, at \$2 per doz.

35 doz. 3-4 Napkins, extra value, all linen, at \$2.25 per doz.

This line of napkins guaranteed all linen and well worth 25 per cent. above the prices we have named.

We are also going to place on sale 75 doz. extra quality 7-8 Napkins, a very large size, handsome quality table napkins at \$4 per doz., regular value \$5.50.

We will also place on sale some of the best values you have ever seen in the way of Towels and Crashes, values that you will find hard to duplicate. You had better buy your supplies on Friday and Saturday. You will save money.

J. M. HALE & CO.,

107-109 N. Spring St.

J. T. Sheward

113-115 N. Spring St.

NEXT Monday

LOS ANGELES



PASADENA.

The New G. A. R. Hall to Be Formally Opened Tonight.

Various News Items of Local Interest—Points About People You Know—Thorough Day-Batch of News—Notes.

Copies of the following invitation were sent through the mails on Wednesday by a committee of John F. Goffrey Post, G. A. R. Post, C. C. Brown, John McDonald and C. M. Simpson:

"Yourself and family are cordially invited to be present at a reception to be given in the G. A. R. Hall, in the Frost Block, East Colorado street, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst., at 7:30 o'clock, in honor of the completion of our new Grand Army Hall. An interesting programme, and a general good time is anticipated."

The invitation, which has been sent out in large numbers, is self-explanatory. It means that the formal opening of the handsome new quarters and auxiliary organizations will be the occasion of a rare, good time for all who attend. No formal programme has been arranged, but there will be some rattling, good speeches and music, and refreshments will be served by the members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society of Phil. Kearney Camp, S. V.

A SECOND EDITION DEMANDED.

The Board of Trade is considering the advisability of issuing a new circular descriptive of Pasadena, in suitable form to be mailed in letters to persons seeking information regarding this section. The circular, the best thing of this description ever published here, was the pamphlet, or booklet rather, that was issued by the board about a year ago. The circular was handsome, never exaggerated, and in the main strictly correct, and the illustrations were unusually fine. Unfortunately the complete edition of this very commendable publication is exhausted. The board, however, has been so successful in its efforts to secure a new edition, that it is understood, is willing to print a second edition of one-half the original number.

The only poor thing in the book is an alleged bird's-eye view of Pasadena. With this eliminated, and a few minor changes made, the circular would be so good as to make it strictly up to date, the little work could be republished and made more valuable than ever, as an advertisement for this community. Nothing better in this line can well be conceived of at present, and before investing money in a new pamphlet, the Board of Trade will do well to seriously consider the advisability of getting out a second edition of a work that merits popularity and has attained, and which has proved to be probably the most profitable advertisement Pasadena has ever had.

A THREATENED BOYCOTT.

Some of the franchises of this town are circulating a paper for signatures, the purpose of which is a threat to withdraw all local advertisements from the Star unless that paper declines to print further advertisements. The paper, which is a rather unusual proceeding, and the outcome will be awaited with interest. The Star, however, has nothing to fear from Los Angeles business houses. In this connection, that the local merchant, who keeps himself alive and fully up to the times, has nothing to fear from Los Angeles business houses, never will capture his share of the trade, advertisement or no advertisement.

A TWEEDELEDUM OVER \$2.

In the Burnham-Ritzman case, Justice Merriam on Wednesday rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the sum of \$185. The case promises to prove famous in local legal history. It is the outcome of a dispute over a trifling sum of \$2, but it has already been taken in the Superior Court and back, and will be taken there again. The costs already amount to a very considerable sum, and more are to follow. G. A. Gibbs represents the plaintiff, and J. G. Rossier is attorney for the defendant.

STREET PAVING.

The work on Colorado street is progressing rapidly. The concrete base is about completed on the south side of the thoroughfare between Raymond and Fair Oaks avenues, and the asphalt surface extends on the south half of the street from Delacy street nearly to Fair Oaks. The work will be begun on the north side of the street between Fair Oaks and Raymond, and the asphalt will be spread over the south half of this portion of the thoroughfare. The character of the work so far, is above criticism.

EVERYBODY WILL BE THERE.

Pasadena will have another gala day about November 1. It will be in honor of Father Time, who is expected to arrive here a great educational institution. The idea will meet with universal favor. Everybody will delight in doing honor to the venerable gentleman, who has devoted the bulk of his private fortune to the establishment of the university that bears his name, and who in the private walks of life is universally beloved. The committee appointed by the Board of Trade will meet Saturday morning to discuss the plans for the day.

PASADENA BREVITIES.

Very summery weather, this, for October.

M. Coleman is reported to be seriously ill.

A circus is billed to appear in Pasadena October 25.

Maj. Nolan has returned from a short trip to San Diego.

An increased force of men is at work on the Hotel Green annex.

Mrs. J. W. Mitchell has returned from an enjoyable Eastern trip.

Dean Trew is spending a two-months' vacation at the Sierra Madre Villa.

Nash Bros. are selling large quantities of fine time watches.

Peter Stell was among those who attended the Santa Ana races on Wednesday.

Pasadena Lodge, A.O.U.W., will meet in regular session this (Thursday) evening.

People with furnished or unfurnished houses to rent hold the key to the situation.

A big contingent of Pasadenians went down to see the Santa Ana races on Wednesday.

Mrs. A. R. Daniels has been confined to the house for a number of weeks by serious illness.

J. W. Wood is in San Francisco in

attendance upon a meeting of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

J. R. Hoagland of Calabasas has been spending the past two days in town, looking up his old acquaintances. Recorder Rossier on Wednesday afternoon James McIntyre \$5.50 for drunkenness. The offending party had been pulled in the previous evening by Officers Goldman and Orr.

The prediction ventured that before the winter is over Colorado street, between Delaney street and Little avenue, will not be the only street in town that is not macadamized.

The sprinkling of Fair Oaks avenue, between the north city limits and Washington street, at county expense, is an operation much appreciated by the residents of North Pasadena.

Varick Dey, a well-known employee of the electric light company, fell from a pole on Orange Grove avenue Wednesday morning, and the result was a sprained wrist and ankle.

Photographer W. W. Hill has been laid up for several days with a "chill" cold, which he caught on California street. He is expected to resume his business duties in a day or two.

De Kotski, the great pianist, will be heard at the opera house this (Thursday) evening. It will be the opening of the winter season, and the management is putting forth special efforts to make it a notable society event. There will doubtless be a large audience.

Among the Pasadena passengers on Wednesday's overland were Miss Lillie M. Hill, the artist, daughter of Photographer Hill, returning from San Francisco, and Mrs. L. C. Schroeder, Miss Grace Schroeder, Edward and Laura Schroeder of Oswego, N. Y., Mrs. M. S. N. Y. All intend making Pasadena their home.

(Star.) A letter has been received at the postoffice addressed to "Mr. Brown" and "Mrs. Brown" and is signed by the members of the Woman's Relief Corps and the Ladies' Aid Society of Phil. Kearney Camp, S. V.

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ORANGE COUNTY.

An Aged Couple's Journey from Kansas to Santa Ana.

Letters of Inquiry from People in the East Coming in by Every Mail—Notes and Personal.

George White and wife, grandfather and grandmother of Bob Graham of Santa Ana, arrived in this city a few days ago, having made the trip alone from Holton, Kan. The combined age of this old couple is 180 years. For many years they have heard of California and its wonderful productions, and so interested did they become in the country that they decided to make the trip in good shape, and since their arrival have become so infatuated with the country that they have resolved to spend the remainder of their days under their own vine and fig tree in this land of the afternoon.

LETTERS OF INQUIRY.

Almost every day letters are received in this city from Eastern residents who have been to the World's Fair and seen the California exhibit, inquiring about the advantages of a residence in this favored portion of the United States. One of the latest letters, mammoth pumpkins, monstrous corn and abnormally large vegetables are taking the eyes of the Easterners, and are the cause of thousands of anxious inquiries will be sending their way over mountains and plains to this land of the afternoon, seeking permanent and beautiful homes.

SANTA ANA BREVITIES.

S. Washburn, a prominent resident of Pasadena, attended the Orange county fair Wednesday.

L. E. Kieffer of Redlands is spending a few days with friends and relatives in this city.

A large quantity of hay was burned in the stack north of Anaheim on Wednesday afternoon.

Over one hundred acres of land have been planted to celery down in the fertile plains of the district.

It is estimated that the entire beet crop of the county will be harvested in about two weeks more.

Frank Monaghan of the Needles is visiting his family in this city, and incidentally in Redlands.

The Placenta orange-growers have decided to build a packing-house. The growers now meet every Friday night.

Business at the county offices Wednesday was quiet.

Mr. A. Wilcox vs. D. Jonathan Kravitz, a case of action for foreclosure, was filed with the county clerk Tuesday.

The Congregational Church is moving from its present quarters to the Chandler Block and the furniture was transferred Tuesday.

Two or three weeks more time will be required to complete the threshing of the grain crop in the La Habra Valley, north of Fullerton.

A. S. White, chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Riverside county, was in Los Angeles yesterday in attendance upon the county fair.

S. H. Finley and wife left Tuesday morning for Los Angeles, where Mr. Finley goes as delegate to the International Irrigation Congress.

George H. Bixby and J. C. Wilhoit of Long Beach were in Santa Ana Tuesday afternoon, attending the races.

The Steamer, Capt. Andersen, from Casper, arrived in port Sunday morning, with 104,000 feet of lumber for J. M. Griffith & Co., Los Angeles.

The steamer, Capt. Casper, from Port of Long Beach, arrived in port Sunday morning, with 3,000 ties for the Redondo Beach Company, and 60,000 ties for the Williams & Morrow L. & M. Company.

The Santa Rosa, from San Francisco, with sixty passengers and 118 tons of stock of goods, arrived in port Monday at 9 a.m., and left for San Diego, taking over seven passengers and ten tons of merchandise.

The steamer, with their woven wire mattresses, donated to the Los Angeles Orphans' Home by Redondo citizens, arrived via the Santa Rosa, Monday at 9 a.m., and left for San Diego, taking over seven passengers and ten tons of merchandise.

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VENTURA COUNTY.

Discussing the Town Election—Annual Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

The town election takes place Monday, December 4, less than two months off, but as yet nothing is being said or done to indicate the big fight that will take place for the marshalship. There are also five town trustees, five library trustees and a town clerk to be elected. It is a forgone conclusion that the incumbent of the City Clerk's office will be re-elected by a large majority.

The Ventura Floral Society is now fully reorganized and in good running order, with a permanent as well as a prominent institution. Regular meetings are to be held on the third Saturday of each month from 2:30 to 4 p.m. at Mrs. Shepherd's office. The society is perfecting arrangements for a garden party to be given in Mrs. Shepherd's grounds November 3 and 4.

The reports of the officers of the Y.M.C.A. read at the last annual business meeting, showed that the association is in a very prosperous condition. In many respects last year's work was the best in the history of the association. The Y.M.C.A. has been successful in its efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the community. The Y.M.C.A. has been successful in its efforts to improve the moral and physical condition of the community.

Ventura feels greatly elated over the twenty-seven medals she received at the World's Fair. She will endeavor to do equally well at the Midwinter Fair.

The ladies of the Congregational Church will give a chicken pie supper at the church next Thursday evening from 5:30 to 7:30.

The first load of lumber for the Ventura County Lumber Company's yard last Thursday. It will be a big haul, and the company is expected to have a big business in the future.

The first of a series of "The Entertainers" look place Saturday evening. The first of a series of "The Entertainers" look place Saturday evening. The first of a series of "The Entertainers" look place Saturday evening.

HUTCHINGS' LOG CABIN.

The Old Yosemite Settler Receives Notice to Quit.

(San Francisco.) J. M. Hutchings, author of "Heart of the Sierras," and an old resident of Yosemite Valley, stands in danger of being ejected from the valley, which bears his name, and which has been a familiar landmark for many years.

Hutchings built the cabin in early days, settled in the valley, and the first children born in the valley were named after him. He has always expected to end his days there amid the glorious scenery which he first made known to the world, but after long years of residence, he is now sought to remove him from the spot.

It appears that when, two years ago, the question of the change in occupation of the Barnard hotels was being agitated, one of the Yosemite commissioners, Mr. Hutchings, who was then in the valley, was asked to give up his claim to the land, and when Mr. Glascock obtained the lease of the hotels last spring, Mr. Hutchings was asked to give up his claim to the land, and when Mr. Glascock obtained the lease of the hotels last spring, Mr. Hutchings was asked to give up his claim to the land.

Mr. Hutchings replied by letter, and in fact, three of the commissioners visited the cabin and asked for the key. Mr. Hutchings refused to give up the key, and the commissioners were forced to leave. Mr. Hutchings refused to give up the key, and the commissioners were forced to leave.

On Saturday week last, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings received a letter from Glascock giving them notice to quit, and ordering them to remove their personal effects from

